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tinable diseases. The consul at Königsberg, Germany, a city near the Russian border, reports the appearance of 8 cases of smallpox.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

*Report from Hamburg—Influenza prevalent.*

HAMBURG, February 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended February 3, 1900:

The steamship *Graf Waldersee*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed on Sunday, January 28, carrying 730 steerage passengers. For these passengers, 307 pieces of baggage were inspected and 209 were disinfected. The steamship *Italia*, of the Union Line, sailed January 31, carrying 345 steerage passengers. For these passengers, 120 pieces of baggage were inspected and 102 were disinfected.

The steamship *Phaenicia* was inspected with reference to steerage accommodations on Saturday, February 3, preparatory to her sailing the next day. Bills of health were issued during the week to 10 vessels, of which 8 carried cargo.

Immediately after the inspection of the steerage passengers embarking for New York on the *Italia* January 31, a number of similar passengers bound for English ports were passed through the Passagier-Halle and examined by the State physician. From among them, 1 was pointed out to me with a bad case of favus, but as there is no regulation for excluding such a passenger from England the State physician allowed him to pass. I mention this because it is believed here that steerage passengers who can not pass the inspection here and at New York go to the United States through England and Canada and by other indirect routes. Of the passengers mentioned above, 49 were bound to London by the steamship *Ophelia*, and 30 to Grimsby by the steamship *Stavely*.

During the month of January there has been a marked increase in the prevalence of influenza in this city, the number of cases having been insufficient before but being now considerable. It is said that the type is mild, and the death rate does not seem to be increased by it at present.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*Citizens' committee as an aid to the board of health.*

HONOLULU, H. I., January 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a set of blank forms used by the citizens' committee in their efforts to locate any suspicious case of illness and correct any unsanitary condition which they may discover.

This committee was organized about a week ago to assist the board of health in its work of stamping out the plague.

The city has been divided in 40 districts, each presided over by an inspector who is responsible to the central committee for the health and perfect sanitary condition of every house in his district. He divided his district into subdistricts small enough so that the inhabitants can be

inspected by one man in an hour. It is the duty first of this subinspector to make a census of all people living in his subdistrict and personally see them twice every day. If he should fail to see any person, he must report the fact to his chief, who in turn reports to the central committee. The central committee then finds the person. The subinspector must enter every room in the house and report every case of unsanitary condition and see that it is corrected. This course was tried during the last cholera epidemic here and found to be very effective. I might say that every member of the citizens' committee is a volunteer, receiving nothing for his services but the satisfaction of knowing that he is working for the public good. This morning I met a banker making an inspection of his district, and further on an ex-cabinet minister.

I am so impressed with the good work these patriotic men are doing that I would like to see the same started in any city at home the moment a case of plague should be discovered.

As plague is a filth disease, it would be well to establish these committees in cities which are exposed, and clean them up before it gets a chance to get a foothold. I think our people should be taught that clean, well-nourished people do not enjoy perfect immunity from the disease when it becomes epidemic, unless perfect sanitary conditions prevail. This has been proved at Honolulu.

Respectfully,

WM. HAYWOOD,  
*Consul-General.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosures.]

*Instructions to inspectors.*

#### DISTRICTS.

1. Divide your district into apanas, making them small enough so that the inhabitants can be inspected by one man in an hour.

#### SUBINSPECTORS.

2. Appoint a subinspector to inspect the residents of each apana twice a day. Make your own selection of subinspectors. If you can not get enough men, report to the committee and it will furnish them to you.

#### SELECT ONLY RESPONSIBLE MEN.

You are responsible for your subinspectors and the work in your district, and have full power to appoint and remove your subinspectors.

3. As soon as you have subdivided your district and appointed subinspectors, report to the committee, giving the boundaries of the apanas and name of subinspector of each apana.

#### 4. *Census.*

Each subinspector should immediately make a complete census of all people living in his apana in the books furnished by the committee, and report to you the result.

You will summarize this, and report to the committee the number of men, women, and children of each nationality resident in each of your apanas and in the whole district.

#### *Personal inspection.*

5. Each subinspector should inspect each person in his apana twice a day, checking in the blank opposite the name of each person each time that he sees that person.

Note on report blank any persons not seen, stating when possible where they are.

#### *Sickness.*

6. Each subinspector should report to you as soon as possible each case of sickness found in his apana. If he or you have any suspicion that it may be the plague, report to the committee forthwith on the blank furnished for that purpose.

Principal symptoms of plague are:

1. Fever.
2. Dry parched tongue.
3. Soreness or swelling of glands in neck, armpits, or groin.
4. Symptoms of pneumonia.

If considered especially suspicious let the subinspector report immediately to the committee direct by telephone or messenger, remaining at the locality until a doctor arrives.

#### REMOVAL OF RESIDENCE.

¶ Removal of residence from one place to another is prohibited, except upon permit from the committee.

Inform all inhabitants of your district of this law, and report any violations thereof. Application for permits to move should be made to the committee direct, in person.

#### UNSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Subinspectors should inspect their apanas daily for unsanitary conditions and order same remedied.

If not remedied, see to it yourself. If this does not avail, report to the committee, giving name of person responsible and locality of nuisance.

#### REPORTS TO COMMITTEE.

Report to the committee twice a day the conditions in your district with recommendations. Accompany your report with the detailed reports of your subinspector.

INSPECTORS HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO ISSUE PERMITS TO CHANGE RESIDENCE.—MORE PARTICULARLY INVESTIGATE.

Water-closets; sinks; garbage and its disposition.

Order disinfection wherever deemed necessary. Good disinfectants, lime, sulphuric acid, corrosive sublimate, hercules or creoline.

#### DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

As soon as possible locate a point at which your subinspectors can report to you and at which the committee can communicate to you.

Let it be at a point where there is a telephone.

When away from your headquarters try and have some one there representing you.

Notify the committee of location of your headquarters and number of telephone.

CITIZENS' SANITARY COMMITTEE.

#### *Instructions to subinspectors.*

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

You have volunteered for difficult and responsible duty, and the suppression of the plague in Honolulu rests entirely on the individual efforts of yourself and your associates.

No epidemic can long survive here if every new case is discovered in its initial stage and isolated before it becomes a new center of infection. It is equally obvious that the carelessness or negligence of one subinspector can undo the entire work of all the other subinspectors of the city.

Our only safety is in the assurance that every inhabitant of Honolulu has been personally inspected twice a day by a responsible person. Your semidaily report to your inspector is your guarantee, upon your honor, that your part of this task has been faithfully performed.

Almost all the recent plague cases have occurred, and the patient has been sick for days, in houses which were regularly "inspected." In each case the inspector was assured that there was no sickness in the house, and was satisfied without the evidence of his own senses.

In a case which occurred during the cholera epidemic in 1895, the morning inspection was omitted. A case which developed early in the morning, and which would have been found had inspection then been made, was not found until late in the afternoon, when the patient was nearly dead and soiled clothes had been washed in an adjacent stream.

¶ In another instance the inspector found a house shut up at his morning visitation, and received no answer upon knocking. He went away. In the afternoon it was found that there was a cholera patient in the house when the inspector called in the morning, which would have been discovered had the inspector insisted upon an entrance in the morning.

— The committee and the forty sanitary inspectors are giving their entire time to this matter, and several hundred subinspectors are giving a large proportion, many of them all their time to it.

The inspection of the city is no more thorough or effectual than that made by the most inefficient inspector.

One case of plague a day will as effectually lock up the city and kill business as twenty.

It is of no use for one hundred and ninety-nine inspectors to do careful work if the two hundredth man, by neglect, is to allow the plague to get a fresh hold.

It is unfair to yourselves, unjust to the committee and your fellow inspectors, and criminally negligent of the lives and property of the people of this city, for any one of you to agree to inspect a portion of the city and then fail to do it, or do it in a negligent or careless manner.

Neither is it sufficient for you to simply go to each house and make general inquiry as to health and cursory examination of the premises.

Call the roll of persons living in each house; see each one of them, or have them accounted for. If any are absent, follow them up.

Examine every room in every house upon each visitation. If this is done without fail, no case can escape you.

#### DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS.

Your first duty is to take a complete census of every man, woman, and child in your apana.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAKING CENSUS.

Record the name of every man, woman, and child in your apana.

And also the sex, age, nationality, and employment of each person.

Enter the name of the householder in the left-hand margin; others living in the same premises under him, a little to the right.

Indicate Hawaiians by H.

Indicate Portuguese by P.

Indicate Chinese by C.

Indicate Japanese by J.

Indicate other foreigners by F.

#### SAMPLES OF CENSUS ENTRY.

Name.	Employment.	Sex.	Age.	Nation- ality.
John Smith.....	Carpenter.....	k	50	F
Mrs. Jane Smith.....	.....	w	40	F
Wm. Smith.....	Laborer.....	k	25	F
Apau.....	Cook.....	k	23	C
Kamoto.....	Yardman.....	k	21	J
Mary Manuel.....	Nurse.....	w	18	P
Mary Smith.....	.....	w	5	F

Enter names on left-hand page.

The right-hand page is reserved in which to check visits.

At the time of taking the census you should inform the inhabitants that you intend to inspect the premises twice a day, giving them the exact hour in the morning and late afternoon in which you will make your rounds and requiring them to be present on both occasions.

Many will undoubtedly answer that while they live in your apana, and are, therefore, properly in your census, yet their business calls them to another part of the city at one or both of the hours that you have appointed for your inspection. Such a man should be entered at once upon the habitual absentee blank, which shows his place of work. These blanks will be given to your inspector, who will forward them to the committee, and the committee will see that the man is checked off at the time you indicate by the inspector of the district in which he claims to work.

Your routine work now commences. Your chief duty is to see and check off on the list every man, woman, and child in your apana twice a day, and to report to your inspector on "subinspectors' semidaily report blank," which will be furnished you by your inspector. This blank has three chief divisions:

1. Persons sick.
2. Unsanitary conditions.
3. Persons not seen.

1. *Persons sick.*

Cases of sickness demand the exercise of a great deal of judgment on the part of the

subinspector. If the case is suspicious it may often be his duty to stay on the premises in order to prevent the persons moving, and to telephone or send a messenger to the central committee for immediate action. Expense of such messages will be paid by the central committee.

In other cases it may be sufficient to report the sickness to the inspector on the daily blank.

The subinspectors should err on the side of strictness, bearing in mind that it is all important to discover cases of plague at their earliest inception.

### 2. *Unsanitary conditions.*

Unsanitary conditions should be remedied by the people on the premises under the direction of the subinspector, and he should report to his inspector only those which he has been unable to remedy by personal attention and effort. The inspector will then work with him, and if the combined efforts fail to remedy the nuisance, it will then be reported to the central committee for action.

### 3. *Persons not seen.*

This also demands judgment and strict action on the part of the inspector.

It will take a little time to convince people that they must be present at the daily inspection, but the central committee will send policemen, if possible, to locate absentees and to convince the people that they save trouble and conflict with the authorities by being on hand at your hours of inspection. Vigorous action should be taken until the inhabitants realize this. Any laxness in this respect will render useless the entire work of the citizens' sanitary committee.

Subinspectors should trace the absentee, if possible; if not, report him to the inspector, and if the combined efforts of the inspector and subinspector fail to locate him, the case will be reported to the central committee who will have a force ready to execute its orders.

## CITIZENS' SANITARY COMMITTEE.

### *Inspector's semidaily report.*

District No. \_\_\_\_\_.

Date of inspection \_\_\_\_\_ 1900.

Hour of inspection \_\_\_\_\_ a. m. \_\_\_\_\_ p. m.

#### SICK.

Name.	In whose house.	Nature of sickness.	Physician attending.
1.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....	.....
5.....	.....	.....	.....

#### UNSANITARY CONDITIONS—REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ONLY THOSE WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO REMEDY BY YOUR OWN EFFORT.

Person responsible.	Locality.	Condition complained of.
1.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....
5.....	.....	.....

#### PERSONS NOT SEEN—REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ONLY THOSE WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO FIND BY YOUR OWN ATTENTION.

Name.	House of.	Reason given.
1.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....
5.....	.....	.....

Remarks: .....

\_\_\_\_\_, Inspector.

NOTE.—Forward your subinspector's reports attached to this blank.

Subinspector's semidaily report.

[Forward this report to your inspector, daily, by 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.]

District No. \_\_\_\_.

Apana No. \_\_\_\_.

Date of inspection, \_\_\_\_, 1900.

Hour of inspection, \_\_\_\_ a. m. \_\_\_\_ p. m.

No. residents inspected, \_\_\_\_.

No. not inspected, \_\_\_\_.

SICK.			
Name.	In whose house.	Nature of sickness.	Physician attending.
1.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....	.....
5.....	.....	.....	.....

UNSANITARY CONDITIONS.		
Person responsible.	Locality.	Condition complained of.
1.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....
5.....	.....	.....

PERSONS NOT SEEN.		
Name.	House of.	Reasons given.
1.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....
5.....	.....	.....

Remarks: .....

\_\_\_\_\_, Subinspector.

NOTE.—Unless the personal inspection is thoroughly done it is worthless. Each subinspector should follow up every person missing, find out where he is, and see him. If not found, notify the inspector, who will follow the matter up.

Habitual absentee blank.

To the inspector of district \_\_\_\_ :

The following persons in my apana report that they will be habitually absent from the district at the hour of morning inspection (or evening if so noted), and will be at the place indicated. They should therefore be inspected at that hour by the inspector of the district in which the place is situated:

Name.	Nationality.	Place.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

\_\_\_\_\_, Subinspector,  
District \_\_\_\_\_, Apana \_\_\_\_\_.

*Board of health notice.*

[Issued from the office of the citizens' sanitary committee.]

## ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Sec. 877. The board of health and its agents shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness, on shore, or in any vessel, and shall cause the same to be destroyed, removed, or prevented, as the case may require.

Sec. 878. Whenever any such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness shall be found on private property, the board of health or any health agent shall order the owner or occupant thereof, at his own expense, to remove the same within forty-eight hours; and if the owner or occupant shall neglect so to do, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 879. If the owner or occupant shall not comply with such order of the board of health, the board or any of its agents may cause such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness to be removed and all expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the said owner or occupant, or by such other person as shall have caused or permitted the same.

[Secs. 880 to 883 provide for the conviction of persons maintaining a nuisance.]

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_.

Notice is hereby given you, as owner and occupant of the premises \_\_\_\_\_ street, Honolulu, to remove within 48 hours, at your own expense, a nuisance from the said premises, said nuisance being a \_\_\_\_\_, and to put said premises in good sanitary condition. The following means of abating the nuisance are suggested: \_\_\_\_\_.

HONOLULU, \_\_\_\_\_, 1900.

\_\_\_\_\_, *Agent board of health.*

*Citizens' sanitary committee—Case for investigation.*

No. \_\_\_\_\_.

HONOLULU, H. I., \_\_\_\_\_, 1900.

Physician wanted to investigate case at ....  
 Reported by.....  
 Patient's name.....  
 Nationality.....  
 Age \_\_\_\_\_. Sex \_\_\_\_\_.

## REPORT OF INVESTIGATING PHYSICIAN.

.....  
 \_\_\_\_\_, *Physician.*

## INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTOR.

The committee has found it inadvisable to grant moving permits without investigation on account of the danger that a plague patient may send a friend to the office to secure a permit.

No permits will be granted hereafter except on recommendation of the inspector.

## YOU ARE THEREFORE INSTRUCTED,

1. To examine every person who desires to change his residence.
2. To satisfy yourself that there is no sickness of any kind among such persons.
3. To satisfy yourself that the application is for a good reason.
4. To enter on the face of this card the name of every member of the moving family using one card for each family.
5. To inform the applicant that he must bring this card to the committee in order to get a permit.
6. To take special care that the permit is not transferred, but that it has been used only by those whom you have examined.

CITIZENS' SANITARY COMMITTEE.

*Recommendation for moving permit.*

District No. \_\_\_\_\_.

HONOLULU, \_\_\_\_\_, 1900.

*To citizens' sanitary committee:*

The following application for moving has been investigated by me in accordance with the instructions on the back hereof, and I recommend that the same be granted.



Name of every person desiring to move :  
 .....  
 .....  
 Place of residence, ———.

—————, *Inspector.*  
 This card is not a permit ; it must be taken by the applicant to the committee.

*Conflict of authority between the health committee of the island and the board of health of Honolulu.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1900.*

SIR : I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information copies of dispatches from the special agent of the United States at Honolulu reporting a conflict of authority between the health committee of the island of Hawaii and the board of health of Honolulu, respecting quarantine against arrivals in the island of Hawaii from the island of Oahu, and calling attention to the necessity of placing the Hawaiian Islands under Federal quarantine regulations.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,  
*Secretary of State.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HONOLULU, H. I., *January 19, 1900.*

SIR : I have the honor to report that the people of the most populous part of the island of Hawaii have, in organized and forcible manner, set at defiance the Hawaiian authorities.

Upon the outbreak of the plague, the Government board of health appointed L. A. Andrews, the sheriff of Hawaii, its agent for that island. Andrews issued a proclamation to the people of the island of Hawaii announcing his intention :

“To make and enforce quarantine regulations that will keep all persons from Oahu from landing on this island, except such as have submitted to every precaution known to medical science, prevent the landing of all freight from Oahu, except that which is of a character as will permit of absolute disinfection, prevent the distribution of all mail from Oahu that is sealed or bears adhesive postage stamps, or is inclosed in wrappers fastened with mucilage or other matter which may convey to this island the sputum of the residents of Oahu.”

A public meeting was called, and quarantine for the island of Hawaii against Honolulu and the island of Oahu was declared. Passengers and freight which had passed the quarantine at Honolulu were again quarantined at Hilo. Mail from Honolulu was opened and envelopes and wrappers were destroyed before delivery.

Upon learning of this action the board of health dispatched one of its members, Attorney-General Cooper, to Hilo with instructions to remove Agent Andrews and to secure the rescinding of the local quarantine regulations.

Before the arrival of the attorney-general, Sheriff Andrews had called a second meeting at which the other districts of the island outside of Hilo were represented.

These delegates allotted Hilo a representation and adjourned without action.

A citizens meeting was then called and passed the following resolutions :

“*Resolved*, by the people of Hilo in mass meeting assembled, That the actions of L. A. Andrews, special agent of the board of health, in establishing absolute quarantine against Honolulu be unqualifiedly sustained : That a copy of these resolutions be given the press, and copies sent to the president of the board of health at Honolulu : That we will continue to support the sheriff in his regulations whether approved in Honolulu or not.”

To this was added : “That the sense of this meeting is that the representatives of Hilo district to the meeting to be held to-morrow be instructed to secure absolute quarantine against Honolulu.”

The attorney-general, who returned to Honolulu yesterday, reports that on his arrival at Hilo on the evening of the 14th instant he was met by the sheriff, who came aboard the ship and said that the island was united in support of his quarantine regulations, and if any attempt was made to come ashore there would be bloodshed.

The next morning the sheriff was informed that it would be necessary for him to